Vol. XXXI....No. 9,449.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GREENWICH-AN ALLEGED MURDERER MOBBED-PROPOSED MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 19, 1871. A serious riot occurred at Greenwich, yesterday, on the occasion of the acquittal of an alleged murderer named Pook. On his release from confinement he was set upon by a crowd numbering fully 4,000 per-sons, who were excited at what they deemed a mockery of justice. A number of fights ensued between the friends of the released prisoner and the mob, and the tewn was soon in such a state of uproar that the frightend shop-keepers closed their stores, and business was entirely suspended. This condition of affairs lasted for an hour or two, until finally the constabulary succeeded In restoring peace and quiet without the assistance of

A meeting was held here, last evening, to consider the question of the erection of a monument to William Shakespeare upon the Thames embankment. Hepworth Dixen, who is the moving spirit in the matter, made an eloquent speech in favor of the project. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and such promises of material aid were given that the monument will certainly be erected.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON.

SEVEN STEAMERS WRECKED ON THE COAST OF JAPAN-HIOGO INUNDATED.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18, 1871. A telegram to Lloyds, from Hong Kong, July 19, announces that a terrific typhoon has visited Hiogo, Japan. Seven steamers were driven ashore or was inundated, and suffered considerable injury. The Japanese cable expedition is safe.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR-THE CREW ALL KILLED OR WOUNDED. LONDON, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Advices from Athens announce a terrible disaster on board a Greek man-of-war. The magazine of the steamer Eunomia exploded on the 3d inst. in the Grecian Archipelago. Forty of the crew were killed, and nearly all the rest more or less injured, while the vessel itself was almost entirely destroyed.

AUSTRIA.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN VIENNA-THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Reports have just been received from Vienna representing that a terrible riot occurred there on Sun The Socialists are said to have attacked the Ultramentanes, and many people were injured. The police were everpowered, and the military were called on to disperse the rioters.

SPAIN.

RIGOROUS MEASURES PROPOSED AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

Madeid, Tuesday, July 18, 1871. Marshal Serrano has proposed to the-King a decree outlawing members of the International Society in Spain, and recommends a rigorous policy on all ques tions of public order. Minister Zorilla, on the contrary, favors a liberal policy as most conducive to the preservation of political rights and public peace.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ABATEMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE AT BUENOS AYRES-SLAVERY AGITATION IN RIO

The South American mail steamer at Lisbon brings the following intelligence: The yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic at Buenos Ayres, and thanksgiving services had been held in all the churches. The ction of the abolition of Slavery engresses attention at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Senate has authorized the Government to contract a loan of £4,000,000 sterling, and has also passed a bill providing for the imposition of a tax of four per cent on imports.

Advices from Montevideo represent that a compromise is probable between the two parties who have for some time nearly rent the Republic by their quarrels.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES-PROPOSED RETEN-TION OF THE COTTON TAX-THE ROMAN QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Panis, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

The Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer-Querretain the present import duty of 20 per cent on cotton, tion. The Assembly will unquestionably agree to the

questioned by the opposition in the Assembly as to the precise position it occupies on the subjects of the Italian

the Pope.

The Salut cites the example of the United States after

me of the journals report that President Thiers and

M. Gambella was before the Committee of Investiga-

tion appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the doings of the Government of National Defense. His

THE PRESS-DEBATE ON A BILL IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESPECTING A DEPOSIT OF CAU-TION-MONEY BY NEWSPAPERS-THE ELEC-

VERSAULES, July 5.-The debate on the bill for repealing the decree of the Government of National Defense, which relieved proprietors of newspapers from more absorbing interest of the elections. The bill, brought forward by M. Picard when Minister of the Loterior, was supported by him as an independent member, and people were astounded at the coolness with which he threw overboard all the speeches in favor of an aufettered press which he made under the Empire. He had caution money. When asked how it happened that, in to his principles, because, although he liberated the journals on paper, he did not return their deposits. His former colleague, M. Emm. Arago, indigmantly excludined that he was no party to such double-dealing. "Yes, my of the symbol speech of the old member of the "five" simple as to allow the press to ride rough-shod over them in the name of their old principles.

The adjourned debate to day was opened bytM. Louis

The adjourned debate to day was opened by M. Louis Blanc, who said that, admitting repression to be necessry, preventive measures tending to throw difficulties in the way of the publication of Journals were peralcous. He relied upon the authority of Mr. J. S. Mill, "one of the greatest thinkers of this age," for the position, that to the publication of the provided of the same of the sam throw obstacles in the way of the emission of an idea of the human race which did not agree with the idea, because it was to prevent them from learning it. The Min teter of the Interior had protested that the object of contion money was not to fetter thought, but only to insur-the payment of fines legally inflicted. But what matered the intention, if the result must necessarily be to prevent any one, not rich enough to deposit the money required, from writing as he pleased! The motto of the all was, "Pay or hold your tongue."

M. de Gavardie had very frankly said yesterday that the real object was to put a break upon the breaks, and he was appleaded on many of the Right benches. There was an unfortunate tendency on the pert of all men in power to think that they alone repreented law, justice, and the safety of society. Democ racy was just as liable as despotism to act upon this delusion. Perocions warfare against the press constituted one of the crimes of the Commune, just as it did of the Empire. It was a poor recommendation of the bill Biant concluded by noticing the good effects of the

abelition of taxes acknowledged in England, and said that penny papers were now of a higher class, more moral, and more conservative than when their circulaion was less and their price greater. The illustrious Lamennais had been prevented from founding a journal by inability to find cautien money, and he had protested by the scorching fronical exclamation, silence aux

M. Louis Blane's speech was not without effect, for he was succeeded in the tribune by M. Lambrecht, the Minister of the Interior, who announced that the Government adhered to an amendment of the Committee reducing the amount of the proposed caution money by one-half. Great applause, mingled with expressions of agreeable surprise, followed this declaration. The Marquis de Castellane, a Legitimist, opposed the principle of the bill altogether, and repudiated the argument that caution money was necessary to provide security for fines, because the code imposed fines for many other than press offenses, and yet exacted no caution money. The fact is that many of the "rurals" fear that country newspapers of small circulation and small means, which are loyal supporters of the throne and the altar, will be extinguished by the bill, and that their place will be taken by Paris journals able to find the neces-sary deposit. This is the explanation of the liberal feeling of the Right toward the press. A member of that party (M. Savary) repreached the Government for asking for a new law when they did not use the powers they had to repress seditious articles. Thereupon M. Dufaure, who almost lost his temper, read a list of about a dezen papers in the provinces prosecuted by his orders within the last month, and convicted by juries. He admitted there were many bases of blamable libels which he had not thought right to take action upon. But the reason was that a prosecucution would have done more harm than the libel. He could produce letters from Generals who had entreated him not to prosecute. In one case, a paper with a circuation of only 200, and whose editor was universally despised, had written an abominable article. He had let him alone because he would not give him the publicity which he wanted. Again, when a newspaper against which a prosecution was instituted continued to write ibelous articles, he did not commence a fresh prosecuon every day, but produced the articles before the

Court and jury as evidence in aggravation.

On a division on Article 1, which involved the princi-

minority. The caution money for Paris journals is to be only 24,000 frames instead of 50,000 frames. The Government proposed the amount for previncial papers in towns above \$6,000 inhabitants to be 12,000 francs, and in less populated towns, 6,000 francs. But at the last moment an amendment by M. Emile Leroux reducing these sums to 6,000 francs and 3,600 francs was supported by M. Picard, who said, in a few words, that the amendment and the advantage of corresponding with the legislation of 1848, and he should vote for it. The Assembly evifently leaned to the smaller figures, and I have little doubt that M. E. Leroux's liberal amendment will pass. M. Wolowski, returned at the head of the poll in Paris, is an old Parliamentary man, now 70 years of age. He was one of the founders of the Crédit Foncier. A current joke is, that on account of his Polish name, many Com-munals swelled his majority in the belief that he was a relative of Dombrowski. He was connected by marriage with M. Leon Fancher. A most respectable man, and a very learned political economist, the few of his former colleagues in the present Assembly look with a certain dread for his appearance in the tribune, because they remember that a speech of his sometimes lasted five hours. The House grew thin after he had been speaking for some time, and the members who remained in their places clamored pitcously for a division. Hence a mot of Armand Marrast, who once said that Wolowski was a Polish word, meaning "Divide," The Liberté affords a tine for the ex-Emperor's principal candidate. He is at the bottom of the pell on the list of cutsiders. All the Emperor's money, freely expended in aid of his personal merits, obtained for the last Minister of agriculture and Commerce of the Empire, in all the 22 arrondissements of Paris and the suburbs, 13,338 votes. The utterly unknown person, a M. Semerle, who stands immediately above M. Clément Duverneis among the rejected, polled 36,394. The smallest figure on the list of the elected candidates is 20,388. France is an eminently the elected candidates is 22.288. France is an eminently fields notion, and I should be serry to back by any heavy wager my own very strong opinion that the Bonapartes will acver be popular again. But for the present if is clear that the Emperor's values are nobedies in the country. The many French officers made prisoners at 85 dan and claewhere who broke their parofe, and took service against the Prussians, are likely to repent of their breach of faith. The feeling against them is very strong on the part of their countades who suffered a long imprisonment in Germany, and it is believed that the military commission now stufing will recommend that all promotions of officers of this class shall be resented. Gen. Ducrou's case must necessarily be reported upon. The Prussians did not call for the surrender of the perfured officers, which, by the laws of war, they would have been entitled to do; but they jurbished all their names to an official journal, appending to each of them most opprobrious epithets.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNE.

The text of the letter addressed to The London Times, defending Minister Washburne's course of action in Paris during the rule of the Commune, is as

follows:

Sin: The Times of Menday last contains a letter from Versailles which extols, no don't most justify, the conduct of the Secretary charged with the direction of the British Legation at Paris during the trying times of the Commune, and then ades, unfortunately, "that this conduct of Mr. Malet was in striking contrast to that of the chief of an important Legation, who was notoriously in sympathy with the Commune." This remark I take it for granted applies to Mr. Washlurne, and I write to you for the purpose of assaring you that the American Minister, on the contrary, heterically sympathized with the Government of Versailles, and condemned energetically, from first to last, the acts and the men of the Commune. A foreight was a French journal of limited circulation published the statement that Mr. Washburne was friendly to the Commune, and gave as proof that a letter had been found in the papers of Paschal Gronsset, Delegate of the Commune at the Ministry of Fereign Affairs, addressed by the former to the latter, headed Moneticrems, and promising critain hidomation which if was supposed was in the interest of the Commune. Notwithstanding the gravity of the charge, the friends of Mr. Washburne did not thin if necessary to contradict in, because of its improbability, and because the paper in which it appeared was not a beading one. It is now time, however, that an explanation should be made, and the excess for taking up your speech is all the beautr because of the interest every one take in the strange events through which we have just spassed.

Doring the Commune and after the signing of the pacimaneries of peace in twee firmer to be faired by the Commune for military service against bis will. The investment was instructed by the Prusian Government not to allow any Alsation of Loramer to be faired by the Commune for the signing of the commune and after the signing of the pacimaneries of peace in twee firmers that the American Legation was besieged every day by hundreds of Francismen belonging, or chamming t Sin: The Times of Monday last contains a letter from

the Commune for military service against his will. The imprediate effect of this order was that the American Legation was besieged every day by hundreds of Frenchmen belonging, or channing to belong, to the coded province, and who, in order to escape the service of the Commune, sunght to place themselves under the flag of their new country; and, as might be expected, a certain number of these persons had no right to the protection asked for. With these crowds of new-born subjects of Prussia, therefore, with the Germans who were contantly managing to get into brisch, with his own people who were not always as discrete perhaps as they might be, and with the interests of some smaller Legations—or, I should say, forced relations—with the Communo were dealy and uninterrupted. But precisely to gained the diplomatic points in the case, he was careful that all his communications should be made verbally through one of his secretains. So that, not with standing the considerable number of persons of various nationalities he was obliged daily to extract from prison, and the frequent contests about the protection of the property of neutrals, the business was showays transacted verbally by an agent whose person was soon well known to all the officials of the revolutionary Government. One day, however, Paschal Grousset, who, it seems, contempated marriage with a young woman belonging to an old Freuch family of St. Louis, Mo., the claim of an old Freuch family of St. Louis, Mo., the claim of candidate of an public business, Mr. Washburne replied in English in something like the following words: "Dear Sir—I think I can obtain for you the information you desire, and when obtained will forward it to you." It was this letter that was found in Paschal Grousset's papers, and when obtained will forward it to you." It was this letter that was found in Paschal Grousset's papers, and when obtained will forward it to you. It was the letter that mas found in Paschal Grousset's papers, and when obtained will forward it to you." It was this

Rue Ficpus and shut up in the ignominous prison of St. Lazare.

So too it must be fresh in the minds of all who went through the stere of Paris how the clubs of Belleville, the nest of the Commune, mistaking in their ignorance the character of the ungrateful attacks of the cultors of Paris on Mr. Washinarine because having for a white allowed them to see the foreign journals which he alone in Paris received, and then, at M. de Bismarck's request, ceased to do so-how these clubs, misconstraing and perverting the meaning of the attacks, added a poculiarly Communal posteript to them by publicly proposing as a question for assense in the propriety of purchase the American Legation and shooting its culef.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

But this was not all. As Mr. Washburne took no notice of these follies, bet went on performing his difficult and complicated diplomatic dittick, projecting with a strong hand, made stronger by the esteem in which he was held by the Government of National Defence, the citizens of every unprotected rationality who applied to him, the hatred of the Communists finally crystallized into the burlesque form of an article in the Constitution of the Commune which was to be inaugurated on the 22d of January, after the attack on the Hotel de Ville, and which article (the plan of constitution was published in one of the obscure Communist organs of the epoch) read as follows: "Article 23. Washburne is to cease all relations with Bismarck under penalty of death."

I have the honor to be, &c., W. E. J.

Faris, July 6.

THE INDIANS.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE APACHES. San Francisco, July 18.-Gen. Crook has taken the field in Arizona against the Apaches. Five companies of cavalry, 50 picked Mexicans, and a number of the best native scouts, compose the party moving against the Apaches. Gen. Crook commands in person, and will act in conjunction with the Mexican troops in the State of Sonora.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA-THE INDIANS IN A STARVING CONDITION. Washington, July 18 .- The Secretary of the Interior received from the War Department to-day copies of certain correspondence relating to Indian affairs in Northern California, in which Capt. Bernard reports frem Camp Bidwell that he has sent Lieut. Kyle

and a small party to Fall River and Big Valley to investigate reports of apprehended danger from Indians in ose localities. He adds:

those localities. He adds:

I understand the Indians say their agent will give them nothing, and they are forced to hint for roots or starve. If this be true, when the season for roots is over, they may steal stock to live on. A number of Pi-Utes, from Pyramid Lake Reservation, are now around this post, hunting game, and come to camp every day to beg. About a week age a citizen living near this post had his house broken into, and a rifle and some clothing were stolen. I spoke to some Indians, and told them the rifle must be returned. Early the next morning the chief came in with the rifle, but did not deliver the Indian that stole it. The chief has not been in this camp since, and the Indian say he has gone to Camp Warner, Oregon. The sight of an Indian here is an eyesore to the citizens.

Gen. Ord, in forwarding this communication, says : I learn that the Pi-Utes have nearly all left the Indian Reservation at Pyramid Lake for want of wood. The fish, their only food there, his failed to come down the Truckee, and the Indians have taken to the mountains Truckee, and the Indians have taken to the mountains and valleys north, near and in Oregon and Pitt River, to hunt for roots and to obtain food. These valleys are all more or less occupied by settlers and tanchmen. If the Indians in their hunger should, as they are likely to do, kill stock or cattle, the ranchmen will probably retailate by shooting some stray and perhaps innocent Indian and in this way lead to difficulties. I think if the Indian Department of Nevada is powerless to give food to the starving Indians, the military commanders should be authorized to issue orders to send food in limited quantities which would be less expensive than having to fight them. Every precaution will be taken to prevent difficulty, but starving Indians cannot be reasoned with.

Information was received at the Indian Burean te day

Information was received at the Indian Burean to-day of the death of Armigo, the principal chief of the Navajo Nation of Indians. He died near Fort Deflance, New-Mexico, June 5, of old age.

THE BROOKLYN WHISKY RAID.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM GEN. PLEAS-ONTON.

Commissioner Pleasonton has written a letter to J. Jourdan, Assessor of Brooklyn, New-York, thanking him for the indefatigable manner in which he performed his duties on the morning of the 14th inst. and especially for the great success that attended his efforts, with those of his associates, in breaking up the illicit distilleries in his district. While commending the gullantry of those who were wounded, Gen. Pleasonton expresses his deep sympathy with the family of Clinton Gilbert, who was killed, and concludes his letter as fol-

"It may not be improper to inform your whole force that in view of the growing perils of the civil service, it is my intention to recommend to Congress, through the proper channels, that pensions shall hereafter be granted to those disabled and to the families of those sialn in the Internal Revenue Service, who merit the same consideration as the tailor and the soldier maimed or killed on the battle-field."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

LONG BRANCH, July 18 .- President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Herace Perter and others, will leave here to-morrow morning for Stattsburg on the Hudson, on a visit to Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, the President of Adams Express Company. The President will return to New-York in the evening, and will attend the banquet given by the Army of the James at St. James Hotel.

HEAVY RAINS IN GEORGIA-GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

days. The dams of Langley cotton factory and the Bath paper-mill, situated on Horse Creek, six mills from Augusta, broke at 4 o'clock this morning. The volume of water struck the South Carolina Railroad and swept away the embankment and track for half a mile. Th damage to the road has been repaired, and trains are running. About 300 operatives in the mills are thrown out of employment, Loss, \$50,000.

THE LYNCHERS OF MERA TO BE PUNISHED. St. Louis, July 18 .- A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says that Gov. Palmer, on receiving the information of the lynching of Martin Mera, who whipped and burned his son to death at Watseka, Ill., a short time since, called upon the sheriff of Iroquois County for an official statement of the facts, and to-day he received an account from that officer, with the finding of the Coroner's inquest, with the names of the lynchers. The Sheriff stated that it would be difficult to arrest any of the mob, but he was willing to do his duty. The Governor announces that he will assist the Sheriff with the whole power of the State, if necessary.

A CURIOUS LEGAL CONTEST.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18 .- The Supreme Court in session at Jefferson City yesterday decided the case of Adams Express Co. agt. Rene, by affirming the decision of the lower Court. The case was briefly as follows: John Reno is a convict in the Missouri Penitentiary. Clinton Reno, a brother, sent \$4,000 to Jefferson to be paid to one Bollinger whenever he procured John's pardon. The money was placed in the hands of the warden of the penitentiary to be paid to Bollinger in the event of John's pardon. While in the wardon's hands, the money was attached by the Express Company as part of the money of which they were robbed by Reno at Seymour, Indiana. Chaton Rene filed an interplea and recovered the money.

A NEGRO EUFFIAN IN DANGER OF BEING LYNCHED.

CINCINNATI, July 18 .- A colored man, named Charles Hammond, of Darke County, committed an out-rage on a young woman, on Saturday, for which he was arrested and lodged in jail. It has since been discovered that he had made improper advances to two girls near Union City, aged 13 and 16, respectively, while the girls were gathering blackberries, and, overpowering the younger, was only prevented from carrying out his de-signs by her youth. Intense excitement prevails at Greenville, where he is imprisoned, and it is generally believed that he will be lynched.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Leander Morrill of Lisbon and Joseph Wilson armugten were bliled near Jay Bridge, Me., jesterday, by the fall of

aptured.

The Dutch Reformed Church and William erbicke's brue and David Buttee's bease at Oli Schaghticoke, class County, N. Y., were burned on Monday.

On Saturday evening, at Fall River, Lasalle On Statistics, an old citizen, shot and aitled his son-in-osciplet A. Clen, under the impression that he was a burglar. A large fire occurred on Monday in Ottawa, a Angan's furniture stare Kearns and Ryan's dry goods store, and usen's totaleco manufactory were humes. Loss, \$20,000, partially

The Methodist Church (brick) in Virginia ty, Nex., costing \$75.500, fell on Morday evening and is now a mass rules. A house adjoining belonging to a family named Nyro, was sched. Nyro, senior, lad his ribs breach. No lives were lost.

At Cottonwood, Kansas, on the 5th inst., Wil-

While W. Florer, proprietor of a drug store in

...While W. Florer, proprietor of a drug store in non-Give, and Edward Harier, a clerk were charging a seda found Monday, the generator exploded, desperously sounding Mr. t, and seriously injuring Mr. Harier. The former had both diagle piece of fests was tour from his index.

On Sunday Jesse Foulks of Shelby Junction, attenued to high a for with control when the chern caphoied, for to the chelong of his doughler Matthia who was barued to Another saughter was terribly humed about the lands in charge to coinguish the flames and save her epicers life. Ramoel in a board t, was the latter of the same of the control of the same of

WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS--ANOTHER DEFAULTING POSTMASTER-A NAVAL OFFICER COMPLIMENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERN-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has collected from all available sources a list of the names of colleges and collegiate institutes instituted in the United States. The total number of names embraced in this list is 469 of which 306 appear to be names of celleges, 66 Roman Catholic schools, 68 colleges for females, and 29 institutes or high schools for males. In 1700, the number of English speaking persons in the United States was 6,900,000; in 1871, that number had increased to This officer has also prepared a chro-77,000,000. nological table of universities of Europe, which shows that the first university established in Europe was founded at Bologna, Italy, in 1119. Other European countries founded their first universities at the following times: France, 1196; England, 1201; Spain, 1222; Portugal, 1201; Austria, 1348; Switzerland, 1368; Germany, 1386; Scotland, 1410; Belgium, 1426; Sweden, 1477; Denmark, 1479; Poland, 1570; Holland, 1575; Ireland, 1593; Hungary, 1635; Finland, 1640; Russia, 1755; Norway, 1811; and Greece, 1823. The number of universities founded in Europe in each century were as follows: In the 12th century, 2; 13th century, 11; 14th century, 15; 15th century, 23; 16th century, 19; 17th century, 9; 18th century,

Gen. Eaton is having prepared an outline of the system of education in the United States for the use of the Japanese minister,

The Postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., who is the son of Gov. Reed of that State, having become a defaulter to the Post-Office Department in the sum of about \$17,000, a special agent was sent to investigate the matter, with directions to arrest Reed unless he refunded the amount. In consequence of some other operations, the amount due the Department proper was reduced about \$9,000. A letter received from the agent states that the friends of Reed will probably make the amount good. The Department will, however, at once remove

Reed from office. The prominent candidates for his position are E. M. Cheeney, editor of The Florida Union, and C. L. Robinson, formerly a merchant in Jacksonville. The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, in which it was stated that Lord Granville had been advised that in October last, and in March of the present year, the British ship Trinidad and bark Grace Redpath were respectively stranded on the Florida Reef, with a cargo valued at \$250,000. At the time

this occurred the United States revenue cutter Resolute, under command of Lieut, Walter Malden, rendered exceedingly efficient service to both vessels, the commander standing between masters and wreckers, and supporting the former by his excellent advice and counsel. Through his watch-fulness and zeal the whole amount of property was saved in both instances. The British Minister states that he has the henor, in compliance with Lord Gran-ville's direction, to bring to notice the valuable services rendered by Lieut. Walden, and to ask that the thanks of Her Majesty's Government may be conveyed to him for the kindness shown by him in rendering assistance to British ships in distress. Licut. Walden has written to the Department stating that he was not in command at the time, but acting under the orders of First Lieutenant

Wm. B. Randelph. The claims for pensions under the recent act of Congress by the soldlers of the war of 1812, are now settling up

gress by the soldiers of the war of 1s12, are now setting up at the rate of 75 per day, with the prospect that the number will be speedily increased to 100 per day.

The Secretary of the Treasury having been written to respecting the smallest amount of liquor allowed by law to be imported, that official has replied that it can be imported in packages containing not less than one dezen bottles, in a package; in casks, of not less than 1s gallons, and in packages other than bottles, of a capacity not less than 30 gallons.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to enforce the rule which provides that business of the Department cannot be settled, or made "special" over other business, except by order of the head of the Bureau having it in charge. Some of the clerks have heretofore made it a practice to indorse officers' accounts as 'special," and send them to the head of the division in which they were to be settled, thus completely ignoring

But little prospect exists of having the new series of Internal Revenue stamps printed on the new kind of paper such as is suitable for that class of stamps, and which was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Pleasonton is averse to consulting with the Secretary, claiming the right to dispose of the matter himself.

Gen. Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, will by destructive winds, have prevailed here for several for his office one-third less than that for the present year, thereby reducing his force in proportion.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has not finished his tour of inspection among the granite quarries. He will continue the inspection at his leisure, so that the award cannot therefore be made for several days.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR 1

the award cannot therefore be made for several days.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day examined Joshua L. Morris, Attorney-General of Mississippi, and native of Tennessee, ten years resident in Mississippi, and Confederate Judge during the war. He had no personal knowledge of the Ku-Klux, but knew of their existence in the State, the organization being confined to two tiers of counties on the Alabama line. He said it is almost inapessible to conviet them, not only for reasons that they are disguised and the people are afraid to testify against them, but because public sentiment in localities where such offenses are committed is generally disposed to ignore them altogether. The main purpose of the organization is to intimidate the negroes and control the negro vote. The great mass of the people of the State are well disposed and orderly, but allow themselves to be influenced by old leaders who, considering negro suffrage an outrage, have determined to remove it when in power, and meanwhile to render it as harmless as possible. In the opinion of the witness, the existence of the Ku-Klux organization will be as planily apparent in the next elections as it was in 1808-09.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs relative to the exaction of the fee of 20 cents at certain ports for the Collector's official certificate to the oath of a master taken previously to the entry or clearance of a vessel directly from or to a foreign port. The future exaction of this fee is prohibited, owing to a doubt of its legality.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is rapidly reducing the number of Assistant Assessors and other subordinate revenue officials in the different States. Reductions were also made to day in several Western districts, and in the Harrishurg District of Pennsylvania.

The demand for beer stamps, for some time past, has been unprecedentedly large, and the Revenue Bureau was for a few days unable to fill the orders in full. By the campolyme

EMIGRATION STATISTICS. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Mr. Edward Young,

Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, has issued a circular to masters of vessels in relation to the imperfections in the passenger lists returned to the Cutom-House, and calling attention to the penalties prescribed for such neglect. Mr. Young states that in the passenger lists vessels arriving from ports in the United passenger lists vessels arriving from potes in the Unical Kingdom, the particular country of which each passenger has last been a permanent resident, must be given, as "England," "Ireland," "Scotland," &c., and not generally as "Great Britain" or "British," as has been the practice in many cases. It is unnecessary, on the other mand, to specify smaller political divisions, not differing in race or national character, as is sometimes done in the case of inumigrants from the various small states of the North German Union. The general term "Germany" is definite enough in this instance; but in the case of Austria, Hungary should be kept distinct, Immigrants from the British Provinces of North America should be classified as follows: "Canada" (proper), "Nova Scotta," (which includes Cape Breton), "New-Brunswick," "Frince Edward's Island," "Newfoundland," &c. As to the West Indies, it is sufficient to distinguish the large islands, as "Cuba," "Hayir," "Jamalca," "Porto Rice," &c., are not sufficiently definite. It is very important that the various occupations of inumigrants should be correctly and specifically given, particularly shilled occupations, and icarned and artistic professions. Kingdom, the particular country of which each passen-

Such vague and uncertain terms as "mechanics," "artists," "professors," "officers," &c., should be wholly avoided. Care should be taken not to assign occupations to women who are only the wives of artists or mechanics, and are not themselves trained to any special pursuit; but, on the ether hand, such as are so trained should be properly classified.

REPORT OF THE STEAMBOAT SUPERVISORS. STRINGENT REGULATIONS FOR PASSENGER VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon approved the regulations adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, and they, therefore, have all the force and effect of law. The bill as originally framed was modified by Congress, and embraces some of the provisions not yet approved by the Board, but postponed for further consideration in January next. Under the present law and regulations, the penalties for violations of the stat-ute have been increased thereby, requiring a more strict The subject of life-saving apparatus was thoroughly con-sidered, and it was found in the practical tests that many sidered, and it was found in the practical tests that many were inferior and insufficient in buoyancy. The Board determined that every life-preserver, should contain at least six pounds of solid cork blocks, and upon the subject of life-boats the Board have determined that the old standard of buoyancy was too great—theing regulated to 60 persons. The standard capacity is now 30 persons for each boat, which enables the boat to be operated, when, heretofore, it was merely an air-tank to which persons could ching. Where the steamer is incapable of conveniently carrying a sufficient number of life-boats, in the ratio of 30 persons to each boat, including the crew, she may carry life-ratts in lieu of them. The aggregate of these appliances may answer to the requirement of law as to the number of persons carried and permitted to be carried on board, which would be stated in a certificate of inspection; and where it is determined by master and inspector that the steamer cannot carry a sufficient number of boats and rafts, the steamer may carry other appliances which shall have been approved by the Board, in the shape of life-saving mattressees, movable decks, beds, &c. A life-preserver, which may be applied to the body, is required in all cases for all the passengers and crew of all kinds of steamers.

The provise in the seventh section of the law applicable to river steamers is that where the character of navigation is such that, in the opinion of the Supervising Inspector, the metallic life-boats can be dispensed with, he is authorized to exempt any such steamer from carrying the same, or may require a substitute therefor, at his discretion. The Board, however, have deemed it accessary that there should be a reform on the Western rivers, and therefore have made requirement for a full equipment of life-saving apparatus, as in all other cases, bringing in all steamers under the same rules and regulations.

tions.
The fullest provision has been made for increased

bringing in all steamers under the same rules and regulations.

The fullest provision has been made for increased fire-extinguishing apparatus, and in all instances the fire pumps are required to have bilgs connections, so as to be operated in discharging water from the hold in case of leakage, and additional pumping facilities are provided which may also be turned to account for fire apparatus.

The matter of the lock safety-valves on boilers, which was left somewhat discretionary with the local Inspector, to take it wholly from the centrol of the engineer, is required, nevertheless, to be attached to the boiler, and, if left unsecured, the responsibility is on the Inspector himself. The second subdivision of section 11 requires the Inspectors to see that the boilers are provided with various means of safety, among which it is required that the boilers shall be made of good and suitable material, that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, have proper dimensions, and are free from obstructions; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient, and that the flues are circular in form, and that the firmine of the furnace is at least two inches below the prescribed minimum water-line of the boiler, and the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured the highest point obtained, which shall be taken wholly from the control of all persons navigating such vessels; and, secondly, the inspectors shall see that adequate and certain provision is made for an anuple supply of water to feed the boiler and anuple supply of water to feed the boiler and anuple supply of water to feed the boiler and anuple supply of water to feed the boiler when they provision shall be carried out and proved by various appliances adapted to the purpose.

The Board has also provided for further disciplining of the crew, in order to prepare them for the exigency of disaster; in other words, every man knows what he has to do, so as to

CONDITION OF THE MACHINERY. The rules also require all steamers to keep a log for the departments of master and engineers, for the recording of all events connected with the working of the vessel The engineer is required to keep a record of the condi-tion of the boiler and other machinery always open for tion of the boiler and other handlinery always open for inspection; and when he is succeeded by another engineer he is required to deliver to his sucsor a written account of the condition of the machinery, and in the event of his failure to do this his license shall be revoked. While the steamer is at sea, the engineer is required to remain on duty until formally relieved. The law requires that the engineer, before receiving his license, shall be examined as to character, habits of life, license, shall be examined as to character, habits of life, knowledge of steam machinery, and his experience on an engine; and also the proofs which he can produce in support of his claims, and license is to be suspended or revoked on satisfactory proof of negligence, intemperance, or the willful violation of any provision of the law. This provisor applies as well to the master, the mate, and the relef.

The Board has also determined the manner in which boiler-plates shall be marked or stamped, but have post-poned until the next annual meeting the consideration

of the mode on which the tensile strength of the plates shall be tested.

The Board has, in pursuance of Section 47, recom-

shall be tested.

The Board has, in pursuance of Section 47, recommended the adoption of a code of signals, and approved of fog-horns for sailing-vessels. The Board has also provided the manner in which from builtheads should be constructed on wooden steamers, one forward and one abatt of the engine and boilers, and also a collision builthead in the forward part of the vessel. It has also determined the manner in which refined petroleum may be carried on passenger steamers, on routes where there are no other means of transportation. The petroleum is not to be ignitable at a temperature exceeding 110° (Fahrenheit), and is required to be put up in substantial packages, with the name of the manufacturer and the temperature at which it ignites stamped on the package, the same to be stowed on the guards and forward deck remote from all fires. Owing to the shortness of the time to obtain all the appliances required by law, the Board has determined that those as to boilers and the increased life-saving apparatus, with not be required until on or after the let of January next. All life-boats, detaching apparatus for the same, safety-valves, &c., hitherto in use, and which have been approved by the Board, are retained according to their capacity, if in accordance with the rules. All other portions of the provisions and rules go into effect as soon as the necessary forms shall be prepared for that purpose.

Supervising-Inspector-Gen. Belknap left here to-

as soll as the necessary forms and purpose.

Supervising-Inspector-Gen. Belknap left here tonight for his home in New-York. Inspector Beamis, the
Secretary of the Board, will remain several days to attend to the arrangement of the printing of the law and
regulations, which will be embodied in one volume for
distribution among all concerned.

HESSIAN JUSTICE TO COL. FISK-HOW MUCH DID THIS COST THE COLONEL!

Long Branch, July 18 .- Col. Fisk was visited this evening, by John Hessian, in whose house the Colo-nel found temperary shelter, when wounded in the riot. Mr. Hessian, comewhat annoyed about the the publication in The TRIBUNE, this morning, of an interview between himself and a reporter of that newspaper, came to the Branch to assure the Colonel that he did not make all the assertions published. He insisted make all the assertions published. He insisted that THE TRIBUXE reporter made serious mistakes relative to the conversation, and in particular referred to the alleged assertion concerning the Colonel's bravery, declaring that through the whole transaction, to which he was an eye-witness, the Colonel conducted himself in a praiseworthy manner and with the coolness of a veteran. [The reporter told the conversation as it occurred;

the Hessian has since seen reason (substannial, no doubt.) to change it-that is all .- Ed.]

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A number of Odd-Fellows from the principal The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has contracted to carry a monthly mail between England and Venezuela.

. It is expected that on Saturday next a train through from Harrison to the Sound on the new Connecticut

Valley Read.

... The aqueduct leading into the Champlain Canal at Schuckerville, N. Y., gave way on Monday. Navigation will be automated for several days. The Inman steamship City of Brussels, from New-Yerk July E. artiret at Laverpool on Monday, the 17th bast, at 5 s. m. arallog the run from port to port in uins days, and to Queenstown a a little over eight days.

The City Council of Leavenworth, Kansas, have test the right of way through that city to the Chicago, South-Western veifer Railroad, provided the Company's machine and repair shops be et within the corporate limits of the city. Either the Worcester or the Congress is ex-peried to sart from New York this week for the Bay of Disco, with coal and other supplies for the Take Republion. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, will be a passenger, and will return with the vessel.

A suit has been entered in the U.S. Circuit Cort of St. Louis by Thomas W. Pic.ce of Boston arriva: the oid from Messel, Majors & Wadoni, Government transportation contractors. Some ten gears up the free increase in-mate 14. Prom. or 843/100, for which darks on John II. Poop!, then it seems of Wer, were accommendate were never good, and the whinted free asks for the orange.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATIC.

HARVARD VS. ATALANTA-THE RACE POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, July 18 .- The great six-ear shell race between the Harvards and Atalantas did not come off to-day, a fresh southerly wind making the water so rough that the Harvards refused to pull. although the New-York carsmen were ready and anxious to have the contest take place.

The day opened clear and cool, and several members of

itors from other sections left this city for Ingleside during the foreneon and early in the after noon, and by 4 p. m. a large clowd had gathered in the vicinity of the boat-houses at Ingleside. A stiff breeze, such as has not prevailed here for a month, made the Harvards shake their heads at 4 o'clock, when Dr. Withers of the Atalantas, and Capt. Reid of the Harvards held a consultation, and after much discussion selected J. C. Babcock of the Nassau (N. Y.) Club, as referee, and S. W. Rice of Roseburg, Oregon, for Har-vard, and Capt. Pierce of the Springhald Club. for Ata-lanta, as judges at the upper stake, with Theophilus Parsons of Boston for Harvard, and James Watson of New-York for Atalanta, as the other judges, and R. C. Hooper of Boston, as time-keeper. The Harvards re-fused to row on account of the wind and rough water, and the crews, boating men, correspondents, and spectators waited 34 hours for the wind to subside. It was a dismal, enervating experience, whose monotony was varied only by a few bets and a constant circulation of the opinions of the oldest inhabitant. Dr. Withers and other members of the Atalanta crew asserted their willingness to row, but Capt. Reid, whose tenacity equals

and other members of the Atalanta crew asserted their willingness to row, but Capt. Reid, whose tenneity equals his well-trained muscles and skill, stood firm, and refused to run the risk of pulling against the wind in such rough water; and at 7:30, while the wind was still brisk and the river very rough, the postpension till to-morrow was announced, much to everybody's diagust.

The Atalanta crew were in good condition, Mr. Smith having substantially recovered from the indisposition caused by boils. They were the favorites in the peols, selling at Springfield this morning at the rates of 80 to 46, and \$20 to 44. Dr. Withers stated that his crew were anxious to get back to New-York, and while the wind and water, though unfavorable to good time, were satisfactory to them, he did not blame the Harvards for their refusal to row. The gain of a day to Harvard men is of some importance, as Tucker will have more fully recovered from the effects of his regent accident, and the crew will have another stay's practice added to their limited amount of training.

The hour for the race to-merrow was the subject of a long discussion between the captains of the crews. Dr. Withers asking for a morning contest, and Capt. Reid insisting on the afternoon. The latter said the Harvard crews had never pulled in races before the afternoon, and Dr. Withers stated that although his crew might say the same, it was probable that the wind and water would be more favorable in the forenoon. Advices received here at 11 o'clock show that the Harvards gained their point, and that the race will take place at 4 p. m.

RACE OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.

The yachts of the Jersey City Club got nder way for the annual regatta at 11 a. m. yesterday, and stood out for the race course, the flag-ship Virginia, Commodore Hill, leading the fleet. Arriving at the stakeboat, in which were the judges, Messrs. Hopkins, Clark, and Quaffe, the rachis arranged themselves in line as follows, ready for the word "Go:" Virginia at the extreme right, Knights Templar, Eclipse, Psyche, Adda, Biossem, Amata, Sophia, Irone. Cornet, Gazelle, Henrietta, Zophyr, Nellie, Sea Bird, and Comet, standing close together. At 12 the word was given, and the fleet started. The course was from the stake-boat lying to the west of Bedloe's Island, between this island and Ellis Island, to a stake-boat off Owis' Head, thence to Robbin's Reef lighthouse buoy and home again, twice, making 20 miles. The winning boats were as follows: First-class, Knight Templar, 2 hours 56 minutes; second-class, Blossom, 3 hours 30 seconds; third class, Irone, 3 hours 18 minutes. oat, in which were the judges, Messrs. Hopkins, Clark,

THE SARATOGA RACES—LAST DAY—ABDEL-KORER WINS THE MILE AND EIGHTH RACE.

SARATOGA, July 18 .- The last day's proramme of sport was a very meager one, there being only one race and two walks over on the card. In the three mile race for a purse of \$1,000, for all ages, there was only one entry, Mr. Belmont's Kingdisher, Mr. Harper declining to meet him with his great Western champion, Longtellow, He has promised to run him in the four mile race at the next meeting here in August, but doubts are openly expressed of his doing so, and aspersions made that he is atraid to meet his great Eastern rival again in any race. A gentleman, last night, offered to bet \$5,000 half forfeit, that Kingdisher would beat him in the four mile race, and further would beat him in the four mile race, and further would bet \$5,00 that such bet was not accepted by any one. He however lost his \$500 wager, for a New Yorker took the \$5,000 bet, and the forfeit, \$2,500 a side, was at once staked. The second walk over was for the Consolation Purse for beaten horses that have run at this meeting, for which the only entry was Gen. Buford's Nelly Gray. With only a solitary race in prospect, it was therefore no wonder that the attendance of visitors was the smallest that has been present during the secting.

RACE FOR WINNING HORSES. one entry, Mr. Belmont's Kingfisher, Mr. Harper declining RACE FOR WINNING HORSES.

The race on the card was for a purse of \$500, for all ages; winners during the meeting 7 lbs. extratone mile and an eighth. There were four entries for it-J. A Grinstead's ch. c. Abdel-Korce, 3 yra., by Australian

PIRST BACE.—Purse, \$500; SURMARY.

Prest Bace.—Purse, \$500; for all ages; winners during the meeting, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth, J. A. Grinstend's Abdel Koree, ch. c., 3 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, 90 pounds... Geo. H. Hice's Tubman, b. c., 3 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Syd pounds.

B. Beiment's Nellie James, eli. m., 4 years, by Dellar, dam Fleur de

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

SECOND DAY-SHOOTING AT THE DOUBLE EAGLE -THE PRIZES WON. The second day of the Schützenfest was far more successful than the first in point of attendance, and

the many visitors made Jones's Wood lively with ringing laughter and merry shouts. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning contestants were practicing at the targets; but, close as many shots were to the bull's-eye, the "double-headed eagle" defied the bullets for many an hour. The best marksmen sent their shots home with precision, but they only weakened the joints for some suckier and clumsier brother. The shooting at the eagle, as practiced at the Schützenfest, is a complicated matter, and the taking of the grand prize is more an affair of chance than skill, though the crown of the "Schützen King" is which forms the target is made in 21 pieces doweled together, the dividing lines being marked with white paint. A good marksman may drive a dozen byliets in the center of this line, and still leave the piece hinging. Hermann Jurgens succeeded yesterday in disodsing the right head, but not until 25 other bullets had been put into it, one of which went through the center of the dowel and failed to bring the block down. William Leuecke shot down the left crown, putting a bullet through the staff which held it. Frederick Kueber took off the right crown, but it was not the piece aimed at, and therefore was not accredited to him as a prize. The right ring, held in the eagle's beak, went to the credit of the company, Mr. Backreus having brought it down by a blundering shot, aimed at another portion of the bird. Fred Stemhoff took the left ring, and Henry Marrise the left head. As the sun went down the rifehen still teracked away at the right leg, chipping it slowly to price to the majority were of the average Germans standard, thrity the majority were of the average German standard, thrity and peaceable, there was a scattering of disreputable and conficer Westing of the Nineteenth Precinct did good service in ridding the company of their presence by escorting them from the grounds.

A pleasant episode of the day's proceedings was the visit of a deputation of it members of the Baltimore visit of a deputation of it members of the Baltimore visit of a deputation of its members of the eagle, and the member doing this will be crowned "Schützen King," and will, in addition, be presented with a gold medal valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and a scid watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and a dain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold watch and chain valued at \$125, and as cold wat generally bestowed on a good marksman. The bird which forms the target is made in 21 pieces doweled